

Mr. OLDMIXON's
R E P L Y
 To the late
 Bishop of ROCHESTER'S
VINDICATION

O F

Bishop SMALLRIDGE, Dr. ALDRICH, and
 Himself, from the scandalous Reflections of
 the said OLDMIXON, Examined.

Wherein is given

An ACCOUNT of the numerous Alterations
 in Mr. DANIEL's History, as 'tis printed in the
Compleat History of England, of which Mr. *Old-*
mixon has declared himself the SOLE EDITOR.

To this is prefix'd

A LETTER to the Reverend Subscribers to
 a late History, proving, that the Applica-
 tion of *Cinna's* Character to Mr. *Hampden* can
 be no Interpolation, being in an Original MS,
 wrote by my Lord *Clarendon* himself.

Impiger, Iracundus, Inexorabilis, Acer
Jura negat Sibi nata. Hor.

L O N D O N :

Printed for J. WILFORD, at the *Three Golden*
Flower-de-Luces, near St. Paul's. 1732.
 (Price Six Pence.)

MR. G. D. M. K. O. V.
R. E. P. J. Y.
Bishop of Rochester
VINDICATION

of the
Bishop of Rochester, in his
letter to the Rev. Mr. D. M. K. O. V.
the 10th of May, 1841.

AN ACCOUNT of the proceedings
in Mr. D. M. K. O. V.'s
Court of Common Pleas, of which I am
certain has been published in the
press.

It is to be regretted that
a late edition of the
report of the Court of Common Pleas
has been published, which
contains many errors, and
which is not a true
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LONDON:
Printed for J. Wilson, at the
Printers, near St. Paul's Church.
(Price Sixpence.)

May 16. 1732.

Gentlemen,

I TOOK the Liberty of waiting this Day upon a very honourable Gentleman, George Clark Esq; one of the Representatives for the University of Oxford. With a Freedom peculiar to great and generous Minds he was pleased to Shew me the late Earl of Clarendon's Life, wrote by himself in 1669, and in his Lordship's own Hand. My Lord there speaking of Mr. Hampden, represents him as a very dextrous artful Man, who could by a shew of Modesty, and a seeming Compliance with the Opinion of others, bring them over to his own. But what, upon Dr. Clark's reading, I took particular Notice of, and for my full Satisfaction afterwards read with my own Eyes, was Cinna's Character which my Lord had applied to Mr. Hampden. This was in the same Hand with the previous and subsequent Part of the Manuscript; not
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by way of Interlineation, but upon the current Lines; and is a Demonstration that my Lord had in this Life of his described that Gentleman by these remarkable Words. And when my Lord was characterising the same Person in his History of the Rebellion, 'tis exceeding probable, that he might use the same nervous and emphatical Sentence, to paint out, and give a lively Idea of his great Abilities; how well qualified he was to do Mischief. Now what has given me entire Satisfaction, may, I hope, have the same Effect upon you, and I should be sorry to hear, that among you any one should be found so perverse and obstinate as to believe, that the same Words, wrote of the same Person upon the same Occasion, and to be met with in two Works of one and the same Author, could proceed from different Hands.

Your Humble Servant.

*Mr. OLDMIXON's Reply
to the late Bishop of Ro-
CHESTER's Vindication,
Examined.*

BEFORE I examine Mr. *Oldmixon's* Reply, I shall give a Summary of what he says of my Lord *Clarendon's* History in that Fountain of Scandal, *The History of England, during the Reigns of the Royal House of Stuart*. He opens the Scene with a most tragical Outcry of the Liberties taken with that Work; such as make it doubtful what is Lord *Clarendon's*, and what not: This is placed in the Front to present it self to the Reader's first View, and stare him in the Face. To encrease this Clamour, and make the Nation ring of it (a Method much practis'd by the modest Faction) he takes care to sound his 'Larum, and by an Advertisement to spread his Scandal far and wide. In this manner he sets out, and having thus prepar'd the Many by a general Prejudice against the History

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of the Rebellion, he proceeds to assure them, upon Informations which he believ'd good, That the Characters of the Kings whose Reigns are written, are different in the *Oxford*, from what they are in the *true History*: That Mr. *Smith* alter'd the Manuscript History, as he confess'd in some of his last Words before his Death: That this *Smith* was employ'd by *Aldrich*, *Smallridge* and *Atterbury* to alter and interpolate the Original; particularly, that he, by their Direction, apply'd the Character of *Cinna* to Mr. *Hampden*: That he scor'd some hundred Passages more as forg'd; and to give this Story the greater Sanction, and make it appear the more credible, he adds, That this Gentleman dy'd with Remorse for having been concern'd in this Imposture. Now tho' this black Charge was proclaim'd and loudly trumpeted thro' this Kingdom; and by an *Holland Journal* publish'd abroad to discredit a noble History; and to bring into Disrepute the Characters of three eminent *Englishmen* among Foreigners; ever ready to incline the Ear, and give an easy Credit to false Informations from the Faction: Yet Mr. *Oldmixon*, notwithstanding all his Noise, prudently thought fit to keep close to Generals, not venturing to name one Fact in my Lord's History that had by the least Alteration been misrepresented; but contented himself with affirming, that Mr. *Smith* had by Consent of the three fore-mentioned Gentlemen, sullied the Character of Mr. *Hampden*, by a short *Latin* Quotation, not to be found, as this Critick says, in the original History, (if his confident Assertion is to be believed) but added by Mr. *Edm. Smith* himself. This is the sum of Mr. *Oldmixon*'s Accusation; drawn up, as I hope he will think not unfairly, tho' not with the Formality of a legal Information exactly
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in his own Words. Now supposing Mr. *Oldmixon* was not mistaken in this Particular, (a thing too improbable to be granted) would this justify his enormous Out-cry of Liberties taken, as make it doubtful what is Lord *Clarendon's*, and what not? An Insinuation so worded as to leave every Reader at liberty to understand it in what Latitude he is inclin'd to ; and may, whatever was intended by it, be so construed as to rob my Lord of the Honour of the whole History ; whilst by one or other, every part of a Work, upon which is cast a general Suspicion, may be reckon'd spurious ; there being no Bounds to Jealousies, as they that raise them well know ; and probably for that very Reason are industrious to excite them. Will this, I say, warrant his Suggestion, that the Characters of the Kings in the *Oxford*, as he's pleas'd to term it, are different from what they were in the *Clarendon* History ? An Innuendo seemingly contriv'd to countenance an ill Opinion of King *Charles* the First his Father and Son by the Authority of my Lord *Clarendon* here represented by Mr. *Oldmixon*, as having drawn the Characters of those Princes not so favourably, not so much to their Advantage, as those we read in the printed History of the Grand Rebellion. But to return, the particular he has communicated to the Publick, which he is inform'd was related by Mr. *Smith*, were it true, which as it stands in Mr. *Oldmixon's* History, certainly is not ; can't surely be a Foundation for what he has built, can't support the Superstructure he has rais'd upon it. Methinks a Man of such profound Learning, and critical Skill, should have known some of the first Rules that Novices were taught, and been better acquainted with the common Principles of Logic, than to make a general Conclusion from a particular Instance ; a weak and very inconclusive

way of arguing. He should likewise have understood the Nature of Evidence a little better, than to think that the Informations and Notices he pretends to have received from Persons whose Names he conceals, can deserve that Title, or be of any Weight with those who are able to distinguish between a loose and a rational way of writing, between mere Assertions, and convincing Proofs. Thus much by way of Introduction. I am now to examine his Reply, as it relates to Bishop *Atterbury*, Bishop *Smallridge*, Dean *Aldrich*, Bishop *Sprat*, and Mr. *Smith*, touching, as I go along, on his trifling, shuffling way of Writing, his ill Manners, and unhandsome Reflections, and shewing the great Liberties that have been taken with Mr. *Daniel's* History, as 'tis publish'd in the compleat History of *England*, of which he has declar'd himself the sole Editor.

In his first Paragraph he seems much offended with the words *Scandalous Reflections of Oldmixon*, forgetting that the Bishop might well term those Reflections scandalous which were unmanly, which he had proved false. And to shew how absurd this Man is, in his way of acting, while he is making his Complaint of this severe Imputation, he contributes at the same time as much as he can to the belief of it, by throwing out a scandalous Reflection upon the University.

In the second this secret Historian informs us (agreeable enough to that saying of his, *Secret Histories require no certainty*, an Expression worthy our special notice) that when it was thought proper to retouch and revise the History, the Managers thought Bishop *Atterbury* too indiscreet to be trusted with it, in contradiction to what he had immediately before declared, when he says, Mr. *Smith* did not sufficiently distinguish the part Bi-
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shop *Atterbury* had in those Alterations from what the Deans *Smallridge*, and especially *Aldrich* had. So that Opinions concerning the Bishop directly contrary, may be defended by the Authority of this worthy Gentleman; and he that thinks his Lordship had a part in that Affair; and he who believes him wholly unconcerned, may support their different Sentiments from Mr. *Oldmixon's* different Account of this Matter in the same Paragraph. And can any thing be said for this shuffling way of writing, than that Remorse for his Slander, had prompt'd him to clear the Innocent, but his own civil Inclination pull'd him back, and made him do the Work by halves?

In the third he concludes from Bishop *Atterbury's* Intimacy and Friendship with Dr. *Aldrich* and *Smallridge*, his Confidence with every Person concern'd in the Publication of the History, the Opinion they all had of his Zeal and Abilities, and the Bishop's known Curiosity, the Incredibility of that Declaration of his, wherein he avers never to have seen the History in Manuscript. This gives us at once a Specimen of his Exactness and Judgment, shews how consistent he is with himself, and what an excellent Talent he has in Reasoning. Here Mr. *Oldmixon* represents the Bishop as one of whose Zeal and Abilities the Managers had a great Opinion, speaks of his Intimacy and Friendship with two of them, and of his Confidence with every Person concern'd in the Publication: Whereas in the preceding he is describ'd as a Person of whom the Managers had so ill an Opinion, that tho' he was desirous to have had a share in the Work, they did not think fit to entrust him with it. A strange Confidence this, never before heard of, that could disqualify a Man from being confided in. Thus unhappy is Mr. *Oldmixon* at relating; a thing somewhat

what surprising to find a Man so awkward about what he had made the Business of his Life, to be such a Bungler at Story-telling, who had made the reading and writing of History his chief Study and Employment. But to take a View of this Champion of the Faction in another Capacity; to examine his Skill in Logick, see with what Dexterity he handles his Arms, and with what Acuteness he argues. 'Tis granted, that the Circumstances he enumerates would have warranted this Inference, that if the Bishop had desired a sight of the Manuscript it would not have been deny'd him, and that it was in his Power to have done what Mr. *Oldmixon* would have the World believe he readily did. But so wise a Man as this Writer would be thought, should have remembred that to argue *a posse ad esse*, is extreamly illogical; and to conclude that what might have been done, must therefore of necessity have been done, is not only in defiance of the Rules of artful Reasoning, but contrary to the Dictates of common Reason and Sense. To illustrate this by a familiar Instance, every Body must own that when Mr. *Oldmixon* was writing the secret History of *Europe*, the critical History of *England*, and the History of *England*, during the Reigns of the Royal House of *Stuart*; it was in this Gentleman's Power not to have disgrac'd his History with Misrepresentations and Slander: That he might have carried on the Work with Impartiality and Decency. But if any one should thence with great Candour and Weakness infer, that this worthy Gentleman had in his Writings taken care to maintain the honourable Character of an impartial Historian; that by a strict Observance of good Manners and Truth, he had shew'd a regard to his own and the Reputation of others; that Humanity and Integrity adorn'd every Page of this celebrated Writer: If any one, I say, should

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after the Example of Mr. *Oldmixon*, argue at this rate, the Nation might then boast of two Men equal in Fame and Renown.

In the fourth he gives such a Specimen of his Ingenuity, as he had in the foregoing of his Logick. He says, that the Friendship and Intimacy between *Atterbury* and the two Deans, might occasion Mr. *Smith's* throwing all together in a cursory Expression in Conversation. Whereas in his Book he makes this Charge upon the Bishop part of Mr. *Smith's* dying Confession.

Now for this material Variation and Disagreement between these different Relations of the same thing by the same Person, I'll venture to assign a Reason, which, if Mr. *Oldmixon* don't like, he is at liberty to give a better. His Design in his History being to gain Credit to Mr. *Smith's* Accusation of Bishop *Atterbury*, he thought it proper to give it the Solemnity of a Death-bed Declaration; but afterwards when he found the Aspersions would not stick, he judg'd it best to shuffe it off as well as he could under the Term of a cursory Expression, a slip, as one may say, that often happens in common Conversation. Thus, according to his different Views, diversifying his Accounts. In one place making the Accusation solemn, in another, representing it as spoke in common Conversation; and thus he adapts his Narration to the Designs he intended to promote, the Purposes he had to serve, which being different at different times, occasioned that Disagreement we charge him with, complain of, and in a milder manner than he deserves, censure him for.

In his fifth, he talks as if in all this Affair he had no other View than a Discovery of Fact. Now, tho' the Tories don't pretend to encroach on this special and peculiar Privilege of the Whigs to look into Mens Hearts (a Talent which in the
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Reign of King *Charles* the First they made a glorious Use of, and would have done the same in that of his Son on the popishly Affected, as the Cant of those Times ran, had not that discerning Prince put a Bridle in their Mouths) tho', I say, the Modesty of the Tories restrains them from that presumptuous Arrogance; yet I'll remind this Gentleman of what he well knows, that the very worst Designs are often cover'd and cloak'd over with fine Pretensions, and that it can never be thought, whatever he may think fit to declare, that a Man who could charge Bishop *Atterbury* with unparalleled Wickedness, for a thing wherein he himself owns him unconcerned; could have been under the Power of no evil Affection, could have had no other Passion to indulge and gratify, than a bare Zeal for Truth.

That part of the sixth, where he seems displeased that the Gentlemen of *Oxford* should take so much Pains in Defence of their Manuscript, some may look on as ironical, and interpret it as a Reproof of their Supineness, and want of Zeal in standing up for, and strenuously asserting the Cause of the Injur'd. And it can't well be deny'd, that this their Backwardness and Inactivity, (where the Honour of several Persons, once illustrious Members of that learned Body is at stake) might warrant and call for a modest Censure. But if it should be thought that he is really in earnest, and concern'd that the Integrity of those honourable Persons who had the care of revising the Manuscript has been by a late Vindication justify'd, as likewise from an Apprehension that by a farther Defence it will be more fully cleared to the great Mortification of Mr. *Oldmixon*. Now if this worthy Gentleman be really dissatisfied, and this be the Cause of his Dissatisfaction, he shews at once great want of Reason, as well as Justice. Of Reason, in condemning

demning the thing which himself has been the chief occasion of, that Vindication which his Slander has made necessary: Of Justice, in censuring the Work which he should have been the first Man to have undertaken, as he was under the strictest Obligation to make Reparation for the Injuries he had offered to the Innocent, to heal the Wounds he had given, to restore the falsely accus'd to that degree of Credit he had depriv'd them of. I have before hinted at the great Penetration and Sagacity of the Whigs, how they are for diving into the Recesses of the Heart; accordingly this Man, like a true Son of the Faction, insinuates that those who he would have pass for Zealots for the Manuscript, acted upon mean Views, were concern'd for the lucrative Part, were to quicken the Sale, and had the Market in View. This gives me an occasion to appeal to the Body of our Gentry, some part or other whereof daily visit our Universities, and are therefore proper Judges, whether there is that Meanness and Narrowness of Soul, that Selfishness here intimated; or whether a Nobleness of Spirit does not there prevail, an Hospitality and Generosity well suited to, and becoming Gentlemen of a liberal Education. Whether in our private Seminaries, those blind Nurseries, where many baneful Weeds are well watered and cultivated, this sordid Temper, this love of filthy Lucre is so found, Mr. *Oldmixon* may inform us when he is inclined to write a Panegyrick on, and set forth the Praises of an *extra-Academical* Education.

The Bishop had said in his Vindication, that the Complaint should have been brought against the Editors while it was capable of being examined: That thirty Years had passed since the first part of the History of the Rebellion was published, and not a few since the Death of every

Person that was, or is falsely said to have been concerned in that Publication, himself only excepted; adding, that the Delay of the Accusation, if without Design, was not without its Advantages. To this Mr. *Oldmixon* (a little apt to fall into what the *French* term *Male a propos*) replies, That when he first objected to the Genuineness of many Passages in Lord *Clarendon's* History, Dr. *Smallridge*, one of the suppos'd Correctors mention'd by Mr. *Smith*, was living, and gives in Proof thereof this Quotation from his Critical History.

We will now enquire a little into this pretended Rebellion, a Term *Brady* and his Followers are extraordinary fond of. I know not if the Earl of *Clarendon* did call his History that of the Rebellion himself, or whether it was so entitled by the *Christ-Church* Men; there being more in it of the Spirit and Manners of Collegiates than of a Man of Quality. Now this, tho' it passes under the Name of a Reply, certainly wants the Force and Clearness of an Answer. For in return to Bishop *Atterbury's* Complaint, that the Accusation against the Editors was not brought in Time, while it was capable of being examined; this rambling Writer thinks fit to let the World know how rudely he had us'd the *Christ-Church* Men nine Years ago, when he told the Publick there was more in the History of the Spirit and Manners of Collegiates, than of a Man of Quality. This indeed had been a good Instance of his Insolence towards that learned Body, had that been the thing in question and wanted Proof; but is ridiculously alledged to prove that Bishop *Atterbury* had not reason to complain against the Delay of the Accusation of the Persons concerned in the Publication of the History. It can't be doubted but Men of Design often defer bringing

a Charge in expectation of Advantage by the Delay, in hopes that by Time some material Evidence to confront it may be lost, and the Disproof rendered more difficult. To this way of proceeding the Faction has not been thought averse, and the Facts in the following Relation, may, for what I know, be owing to this sort of Cunning, to this deceiving and deceitful Caution. Near fifty Years after the Death of King *Charles* the First came out the Life of Mr. *Baxter*, wherein he tells us, that the Marquis of *Antrim* was one of the *Irish* Rebels in the beginning of the War, in the time of the horrid Massacre, when so many thousands of Protestants were murdered. That his Estate being sequestred, he sought his Restitution of it when King *Charles* the Second was restored. That the Duke of *Ormond* and the Council judged against him as one of the Rebels. That he brought his Cause over to the King, and affirmed that what he did was by his Father's Consent and Authority. That the King refer'd it to some very worthy Members of his Privy-Council to examine what he had to shew. And upon Examination they reported, that they found that he had the King's Consent, or Letter of Instruction for what he did; and that hereupon King *Charles* the Second wrote to the Duke of *Ormond* and Council to restore his Estate, because it appeared to those appointed to examine it, that what he did was by his Father's Order, or Consent. Dr. *Calamy*, in his Abridgment of Mr. *Baxter's* Life, with an Eye to this Story of the Marquis of *Antrim*, not over modestly says, That as Providence ordered it, a certain memorable Particularity help'd to set this Matter in a just Light, meaning the Asperion that had been thrown on King *Charles* the First. And Mr. *Chandler*, a Dissenting Teacher at *Bath*, wrote two Letters to the

Reverend Mr. *Carte*, one dated *Feb. 2.* the other *Feb. 4. 1713.* In the first of these he intimates a Surprize that Mr. *Carte* should have said in a 30th of *Jan.* Sermon, That the charging King *Charles* the First with being accessary to the *Irish* Massacre, was a thing sufficiently disprov'd, adding a Desire to be inform'd in what Author he might find it.

In the second he explains himself, and declares that he wanted Satisfaction about the Business of the Marquis of *Antrim*, protesting that if that Story had been prov'd false, he had been so unhappy as not to have met with that Proof, &c. But the distance of 70 Years, had, it seems, not so much favour'd the Falshood as might be imagin'd; and the memorable Particularity Dr. *Calamy* talks of, and Mr. *Chandler* was so confident upon, was, by the Reverend Mr. *Carte*, prov'd a malicious, vile and scandalous Misrepresentation; and the Controversy ended much to the Honour of the King, the Discredit of Mr. *Baxter*, and the Disappointment, if not Mortification of those two Gentlemen. And here to excite the Industry of some learned Men, inclin'd to serve, but not to labour for a good Cause, and to do Honour to this Gentleman who drew up so unanswerable a Vindication of the King from this Slander, I must inform the Reader, that to the Hazard of his Health, and notwithstanding a vast hurry of Business that engrossed his Time, and exhausted his Spirits, he went through the Work, breaking in upon his Rest, and drawing up the Defence in those Hours he borrowed from the Night, from a noble Persuasion that every true Member of the Church ow'd more to the Memory of King *Charles* than a bare Hazard of his Health.

Dr. *Walker*, another of the Party, an Enemy within our Gates, after forty Years Silence, was pleas'd at last to discover a Secret, and enter a

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Claim in behalf of Bishop *Gauden*, setting up his Title to the Royal ΕΙΚΩΝ, but the Title, upon Examination, was found crazy, and the Claim disallow'd of. Truth prevail'd over Death and Time, and the Evidence for the King appearing good, Judgment was given for the Royal Author: Thanks to the Integrity and Industry of Dr. *Hollingworth*, Mr. *Waggstaff*, and Mr. *Long*.

But to conclude this Digression with one Instance more, that will bring us nearer the Subject from which we have stray'd: Mr. *Oldmixon*, at the distance of near ninety Years, in his late History has trump'd up a Story to defame King *Charles* the First, not to be met with in any of the numerous Libels wrote against that Prince, representing that meek and forgiving King as a Man of Revenge and Blood, when he accuses him of sending a Warrant to Sir *William Balfour*, Governour of the Tower, for the private Execution of the Lord *Loudon*, there a Prisoner for High Treason, but not brought to Trial. 'Tis not the Business of this, but will be part of a following Pamphlet that lies upon the Carpet, to prove this an impudent Forgery; what is here briefly touch'd on, is only to shew the Practice of the Party in delaying defamatory Stories and Accusations, not out of any Design those good Men will say; not merely by Chance, others with more Reason will believe.

In the eighth he tells us that Bishop *Atterbury* owns that the Manuscript was not very correctly written; and leaves it to any one to judge whether when the Correctors were mending Letters and Words, they might not be sometimes tempted to mend, as they thought, the Sense. In this Appeal he exposes his own, and affronts his Readers Judgment, of which he must have a wretchedly mean Opinion, to believe him so weak as to mistake an idle Supposition for a logical Inference, a
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mere Conjecture for a well-deduc'd Conclusion. What must that Man's distinguishing Faculty be, who supposes the thing in question, and takes that for granted which is to be prov'd? To conclude that because the Mispellings were amended, that therefore the Text was alter'd; and to imagine such loose indigested Sentiments, such conjectural wild Conclusions should have that effect on his Reader as to gain his Approbation and Concurrence? And here I must entreat the Publick to listen to a Story that very nearly affects Mr. *Oldmixon* as an Editor. I have before shewn this Gentleman's Dexterity, in drawing up Indexes, and it may not be unuseful that the World should know with what Integrity he has acquitted himself as a Publisher.

And in the first place I'll transcribe a short Passage from the 57th Page of his Review of Dr. *Grey's* Defence of our Ancient and Modern Historians. The Abridgment of *Montross's* Life is very little more than what the Critical Historian took from Mr. *Echard's* Index; and how could he do better than to take from himself, the Critical Historian having made that very Index? A Secret Dr. *Grey* was not let into, nor that he was the sole Editor of the *Compleat History of England*, wrote all, all the Notes, several of the Reigns, and the entire Index. Upon this Declaration, then, I proceed to acquaint my Reader that Mr. *Daniel's* History, as 'tis printed in that Collection, is in a vast number of places alter'd, every Page (as far as I have compar'd it with the true History) abounding with Alterations in the Text. That if I was to make a Judgment of the whole from those Pages I have collated, supposing the Alterations in other parts as numerous as in those I have examin'd, I could not reckon less than between two and three Thousand. Now, if what
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this Man boasted of to Dr. Grey, if what he has declared to the World that he was the sole Editor of that Work be true; I go upon good Grounds, and am warranted by his own Confession to charge the Liberties taken with Mr. *Daniel's* History upon him, who has hereby made himself answerable for that unjustifiable Practice. For an Editor, if I am not mistaken, in a collected, stands in the same Place that an Author does in an original Work. And I appeal to all who know any thing of such Affairs, particularly some of his own Friends, Mr. *Pemberton*, Mr. *Cox*, Mr. *Ford*, and Mr. *Hett*, all Booksellers, and therefore proper Judges, whether Alterations in a Work of that Nature, can be charg'd on any other Person than the SOLE EDITOR?

But taking leave of the Editor, let us now return to the Replier: He enters upon his 14th with a seeming Unwillingness, with a shew of Reluctance to touch Characters that are in a manner become sacred by the Death of the Persons. This (to use a vulgar Expression) may be called a Copy of his Countenance, and can't be taken for any thing but a piece of errant Hypocrisy, when it comes from a Man so utterly regardless of all Respect due to the Dead, that he has above all others distinguish'd himself (in an Age and Country where such Indecencies abound) by a peculiar Virulence to the deceased, from which neither Wisdom, Goodness, nor Majesty, in conjunction with both, has been exempted. And in the two following Pages to convince the World that he continues the same Man, that his evil Intentions are no ways altered, that his Malice reaches still beyond the Grave, forgetting his pretending Tenderness, he returns to his old Trade of Vilifying, and falls foul on the late Earl and Bishop of *Rochester*, Dr. *Spratt*. He thus abuses the Earl,

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we must not forget the Oaths of Fidelity to King *William*, which the former of these two Editors took, nor the great Employment of the Lieutenancy of *Ireland* under that Prince, nor other great Employments under Queen *Anne*, at the same time that he was in Conscience in another Interest, as appears, says this Defamer, by what was said of him in a Book suppos'd to be written by *Daniel de Foe*. And can what is here brought in Justification of this slanderous Charge, be call'd a just Ground of Accusation, would it in the most trifling Cause be allowed the Authority of a Testimony? Ought the Word of such an Author be of Weight sufficient to lessen and depreciate the Character of the very meanest Man? And shall it be urg'd against one of the first Quality (justly on Account of his near Relation to the late Queen to be so esteemed) and be thought of Force enough to wound his Honour? Shall the Memory of so illustrious a Person suffer by the unbounded Licence of a mercenary Writer of no Principles, that wrote through thick and thin, pro and con, for and against, as best serv'd his Turn, and promoted his Interest? Thus Mr. *Oldmixon* goes on in his wonted manner, takes care to maintain his old Character, part of which he may remember was on the like Occasion given in these words, hereby endeavouring to rob the Honourable of their Reputation, by the help of Authors of none. But a single Reproach would not serve this Gentleman's Turn, was not sufficient to gratify his Malice; he therefore in reply to what Bishop *Atterbury* had just mentioned of the Probity and Truth of this Noble Lord, says, I had rather think that the Bishop had never read the *Votes Temp. Car. 2.* to remove the same Person from all Offices of Profit and Trust, than that he would
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in Defiance of them, enter so far into Panegyrick. Here then, that while I am defending his Lordship, I may not lay my self open to Censure, for bearing too hard on the Replier, I must beg leave to enlarge, and be somewhat particular. 'Tis own'd, that on *Jan. 7. 1680*, the House of Commons (in what Temper they were will best appear from the Votes of that Day, the 8th and the 10th of *Jan.*) pass'd a Vote against this Honourable Person; but not in the Words set down by Mr. *Oldmixon*, there is no mention of all Offices of Profit, or Trust, a mere Invention and sly Addition of his own, without the least Warrant from the Journals. The Resolution, according to a printed Copy, is in *hæc Verba*, Resolv'd, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty to remove *Lawrence Hyde*, Esq; from his Majesty's Councils and Presence, and from his Office in the Treasury for ever. Now why he did not deliver the Resolution of the House in their own Words, how he came to enlarge it, by extending it to all Places of Profit and Trust, with what View he made this material Alteration; how to account, I say, for this Liberty of his, we are at a loss, unless it was his Design, by this total Exclusion to cause a Belief that my Lord was a Person unworthy of all Confidence, not fit for any Trust, and consequently one of no Probity, and on that account not only capable, but likely to be concern'd in this pretended Imposition on the Publick. And his concealing the Cause of this angry Vote, his not acquainting his Reader with the occasion of the Commons Displeasure, what mov'd them to shew their Resentment against this Favourite, and Privy Counsellor of the King's, looks a little suspicious. The Reason that occurs to me for this his Silence is this, That it was not for his purpose that the Reason of this Resolution (the effect of great

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Zeal, and the Product of an over-heated House) should be publickly known. For his Design being to represent my Lord as a Man of no Probity (that he might appear the fitter for the Work he will have him engag'd in) it would not have answered his End, to have declar'd, that the true Reason why the Commons express'd so much Resentment against my Lord was, because they judg'd him an Adviser either of the Message from the King that had been deliver'd three Days before, or of the Prorogation (a thing then easily to be foreseen) that happen'd three Days after, or of both : And to have farther inform'd the Publick, that the same Day they fell upon this and other of the King's Ministers, they came to these two following Resolutions, worthy of perpetual Remembrance, and may serve as an Apology for our Noble Earl. Resolved, That whoever shall lend, or cause to be lent by way of Advance, any Money upon the Branches of the King's Revenue arising by Customs, Excise, or Hearth-Money, shall be judged to hinder the sitting of Parliaments, and shall be responsible for the same in Parliament. Resolv'd, That whoever shall accept, or buy any Tally of Anticipation upon any part of the King's Revenue, or whosoever shall pay such Tally hereafter to be struck, shall be adjudg'd to hinder the sitting of Parliaments, and shall be responsible therefore in Parliament.

To have laid these things fully and fairly before the Reader, and given him what Light the History of those Times affords, which must be our Guide in this Case, there being no Cause assigned, in the Resolution, for the Address, would perhaps, in his Opinion, have too much favour'd my Lord ; such a clear and candid Representation would not have impeach'd his Truth and Probity ; would not have reflected on his Integrity, it was

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more proper therefore, that a blind, a general and imperfect Account should be given, and worded in such a manner, that Mr. *Oldmixon's* Friends, I mean the Uncharitable and Cenforious, might have a little scope for Invention; some room for Misrepresentation; by putting such a Construction upon, and assigning such a Cause for this Parliamentary Animadversion as best suited the Design. In a word, that one pretended Fault might be made the Ground for believing another.

He has not yet done with my Lord, but goes on in his reproaching, insolent, as well as impertinent way, bringing what he thinks an heavy Charge against his Lordship for sitting in the High Commission Court, which was afterwards declared illegal; and hereupon challenges the Gentlemen who had undertaken the Bishop's Defence, to reconcile this with Probity and Truth. A Task not so difficult as he may imagine, if his Lordship may be allow'd the Benefit of that Plea which has been often made in behalf of great and worthy Men on the like Occasions.

It should be remembred that he sat in this Court with the Lord Chancellor; a Person for whom he had a Respect, and for whose Opinion in a matter of Law, his Modesty might incline him to pay a Deference; an Infirmary modest Men are subject to, and often suffer by; whilst by undervaluing their own, and over-rating the Judgment of others, they submit to such a Conduct and Guidance as leads them into Errors. Did not my Lord *Clarendon*, my Lord *Capel*, my Lord *Hop-ton*, my Lord *Falkland*, my Lord *Digby*, Sir *Jes-fry Palmer*, Men of great Honour and Integrity, fall into great Mistakes, from too favourable an Opinion of *Pymm*, *Hambden*, &c. and unwarily contribute to wicked Designs, which the former abhorred, and the latter were sily and covertly mak-

ing way for? And are not their Errors extenuated, and their Memory treated with great Tenderness on that Account? Don't the Candid and Ingenuous excuse King *Charles* the First for concurring with the Judges in their Judgment about the Legality of Ship-Money, a Tax, afterwards declar'd illegal? It wou'd be endless to enumerate all the Instances, where honest Men have been misled into erroneous Opinions, by an over-regard to the Judgment of those on whose Abilities and Integrity they thought they might with Safety rely. Now what I ask is, that his Lordship may have fair Quarter, the favourable Allowance that is made to others, the Benefit of that Plea which is offered in their behalf.

I shall conclude this Defence of my Lord *Rochester* with observing, that this Treatment of the late Queen's Uncle comes from the Libeller of the Royal House of *Stuart*, and that the Reply is of the same Nature with the History; with this Difference, that in the former his Malice is directed against sovereign Princes, in the latter, is level'd at an honourable Subject.

I am now to examine his Insolence too, and his vile Usage of Bishop *Sprat*; first begging my Reader's Pardon for fouling my Paper, and offending his Eyes with some of his ill Language. After Mr. *Oldmixon* had used my Lord in the course manner I have taken notice of; he adds, I am weary of this ungrateful History, and avoid making my Remarks upon it, which probably the Reader will do in calling to mind what Bishop *Atterbury* said of Probity and Truth before-mentioned, which as it relates to Bishop *Sprat*, will be somewhat more surprizing to those that know who was the Author of the Romance of the *Rye-House* Plot; which is well explain'd in a Weekly Paper by a Gentleman, to whose Generosity

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nerosity I am oblig'd, it being written in my Favour, tho' I was unknown to him, and he had nothing to excite him to it, but a Search after Truth. To this he tacks and adopts for his own, a Passage from that most courtly and well bred Writer Mr. *Walsingham*, Author of the *Free Briton*, shewing his Respect to this Gentleman in a very different way from what *Horace* would have advis'd.

— *Vendentem Thus & Odores*
Et Piper, & quicquid Chartis amicitur ineptis.

What the Spirit of Bishop *Sprat* was, may, I think, be easily known by his History of the *Rye-house* Plot, a Forgery that cost the Lord *Russel*, Colonel *Algernoon Sidney*, and some of the best Men in the Kingdom their Lives; peradventure the notable Temper and Candour of that charitable and impartial Work recommended this pious Prelate to the high Office of revising Lord *Clarendon's* History.

At the same rate Mr. *Oldmixon* goes on. The *Rye-house* Plot History was propos'd to Dr. *South*, not without a Promise of high Preferment, if he would undertake it; which he refused to do, after he had seen what Memoirs King *Charles* the Second's Ministers had prepared for him to write upon; which were such, as 'tis said, the Doctor should say, he would not have hang'd a Dog upon the Evidence. This Bishop *Sprat*, this Man of Probity and Truth, did not only murder the Lord *Russel* in the treasonable Charge against him, to justify his Death, but murdered also his Memory, by charging him with filling his Speech with enormous Falshoods. Can one doubt, says the same Man, whether an Historian, who could charge such a Christian Hero with lying before God and
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Man in the last Moments of Life, would scruple to corrupt the Lord *Clarendon's* History with Misrepresentations and Scandal? He was not capable of doing such a thing, says Bishop *Atterbury*; but he was capable of doing so bad an one, that there is no Word in our Language bad enough for it. He proceeds repeating the same sort of Stuff; he was not capable, says the late Bishop, of making the least Alteration in the Lord *Clarendon's* History, so remarkable was he for Probity and Truth. I repeat my Offer to throw the Merit of the Cause in question on this Point only, Whether the World thinks, or does not think, that he who forged the Romance of the *Rye-house* Plot, was capable of forging any Part or Parcel of the Characters in the History of the Rebellion. In Reply to his idle Story of Dr. *South*, let Mr. *Oldmixon* read this Passage from his Sermon on the Education of Youth. I have wondered with myself, and that even to Astonishment, how it should be possible, in the turn of so few Years, there should be so numerous a Party of Men in these Kingdoms, who (as if the Remembrance of all those dismal Days between 40 and 60 were utterly eras'd out of the Minds of Men, and struck out of the Annals of Time) are still prepar'd and ready, nay eager and impetuously bent to act over the same tragical Scene again. Witness first of all, the many virulent and base Libels spread over the whole Nation, against the King and his Government. And in the next Place, the Design of seizing his Royal Person, while the Parliament was held in *Oxford*, in the Year 1682. And lastly, The *Rye-house* Conspiracy, form'd and intended for the Assassination of the King, and of the Duke his Brother, in the Year 1683. Let this Gentleman, I say, believe his Eyes for Dr. *South's* Opinion of the *Rye-House* Plot, and no longer

longer trust to common Fame and Street Stories. As for Bishop *Sprat*, as he wrote by the Command, so I shall in the first place defend him by the Authority of a King. King *James* was pleased to give his Royal Sanction to what this Enemy of Truth and Decency terms a Romance in the following Words: Whereas our dearest Brother the late King of ever-blessed Memory, gave special Order in his Life-time for drawing up the following Account and Declaration of the horrid Conspiracy against his Sacred Person and Ours; and had provided that the Substance of it should be impartially collected out of original Papers and unquestionable Records, and was himself pleas'd to direct in what Method it should be digested, taking particular Care, that the Truth of the whole Narration should have such Clearness and Strength, as it might deserve to be own'd by himself. Accordingly it was compos'd, and ready for the Press, when it pleased Almighty God to take that excellent Prince to himself, &c. And having first read and examined this Account and Declaration, that we might be the better able to give our Royal Testimony, as we do by these Presents, to the Faithfulness and Certainty of the whole Relation, we have caus'd it to be now printed and published. I'll now present you with the Testimony of King *Charles* the second, in Relation to this History, which the modest Mr. *Oldmixon* will have pass for a Forgery. The King has thought fit to lay open, and to declare to the World, an exact Account of the late accursed Conspiracy, which was actually formed and carried on in *England*, and set on foot in *Scotland*, against his own, and his only and dearest Brother's Life, &c. as far forth as hitherto the Particulars of it have come to his Knowledge, by the volun-

voluntary Confessions, and undeniable Convictions of divers of the principal Conspirators.

By thus faithfully representing the plain Matter of Fact, though perhaps all the groundless Suggestions, and malicious Insinuations of factious Men, will not be wholly put to Silence, it being their old and constant Artifice to support and encourage their Party by impudent Slanders and Falshoods, against the clearest Light, and most evident Proof: Yet however his Majesty will have the Satisfaction hereby to confirm the Loyalty and good Affections of all his loving Subjects, &c. in the wonderful Discovery of this detestable Conspiracy, and in the happy Prevention of its dire Effects, as all who have heard it must acknowledge, that a signal Care of God's Providence has appeared, for his Majesty and the Nation's Preservation: So his Majesty gives the Sacred Word and Protestation of a King, that nothing has been done on his Part, but what was agreeable to that Royal Benignity and natural Candour of his whole Life, whereof all the World, even his Enemies, have had such undoubted Experience. The Evidence was, most of it, delivered in his Majesty's own Presence. The Examinations were taken by Men of unquestionable Reputation and Honour. The whole Proceeding has been manag'd with all imaginable Integrity. There has been no straining or extorting of Accusations to blemish the Fame of the Innocent: No Temptation of Rewards proposed: No Pardon assur'd beforehand, for discovering or aggravating the Crimes of the Guilty. Some Witnesses, who offer'd themselves, of whom there might have been any colourable Suspicion, his Majesty wholly rejected: Lest it should once again happen, that the blasted Credit, or needy Condition, or profligate Lives of the Persons de-

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posing should derogate from the Strength of their Depositions, and administer any the least Doubt of Subornation. Those Witnesses his Majesty admitted had been generally Men strongly prepossessed in Conscience, Zeal, and Interest for that Party: Men whose former avowed Hatred of the Government was Reason sufficient to gain them an absolute Trust with any who studied to overthrow it. They were not of desperate Fortunes, nor despicable Men. For the most part they separately and singly brought in their Discoveries. Divers of them had little or no Conversation or Familiarity one with another. There was no shadow or possibility of a Combination between them all to discover; yet such is the Prevalence of self Conviction, and so great the Power of Truth, that all their several Discoveries did perfectly agree with themselves, and with each other in all material Parts and Circumstances. So many of the Traytors who fell into the Hands of Justice, did either voluntarily acknowledge their being Partakers of the Treason, or were convicted of it by evident Proof; that henceforth whoever shall pretend not to believe the Truth of the whole, they must either be such as were Parties in the Design, or so monstrously unreasonable, as to believe there never can be a real Plot against any Prince or State, but what does actually succeed and take effect. Thus much is certain of this Conspiracy, and 'tis so remarkable and extraordinary, that perhaps the like cannot be affirm'd of any other mentioned in all History, that there was scarce a Man attainted, or executed for it, who did not, more or less, add some new Light to the several Parts of that dark Contrivance; either by a plain Confession of it, or by their very manner of denying it; and by the Weakness of the Subterfuges, whereby they endeavour'd to palliate their Crimes.

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Upon the whole Matter, tho' his Majesty doubts not but the treasonable Infection was, in some Degree or other, spread into most Quarters of these Kingdoms, &c. yet his Majesty utterly abhorring that bare Suspensions, though never so probably grounded, should prevail to conclude any Man guilty, has resolv'd no Reflection shall be made on the Fame of any, but only such whose part in it was made out by positive Evidence; and where there were only conjectural Proofs, his Majesty has been silent; being willing to spare particular Names, as far as may stand with the necessary and just Vindication of the Government. The following Persons are said to be the principal Contrivers or Instruments of the whole Treason in the Kingdoms of *England and Scotland.*

E arl of <i>Shaftsbury</i>	<i>Jos. Tyley</i>
Duke of <i>Monmouth</i>	<i>Edward Newton</i>
Lord <i>Gray of Wark</i>	<i>Edward Wade</i>
Earl of <i>Essex</i>	<i>Richard Nelthorp</i>
Lord <i>Howard of Escrick</i>	<i>Robert West.</i>
Lord <i>Russel</i>	Republican Lawyers.
<i>Algernoon Sidney</i>	<i>Sir Hugh Campbell</i>
<i>J. Hampden jun.</i>	<i>Sir John Campbell</i>
<i>Sir Tho. Armstrong</i>	<i>Sir J. Cockran</i>
Lieutenant Col. <i>Walcot.</i>	<i>Mr. William Baillie</i>
Colonel <i>Romzey</i>	<i>Mr. Monroe</i>
<i>Tho. Shepherd Merchant</i>	<i>Mr. Steuart</i>
<i>Richard Goodenough</i>	<i>Lord Melvil</i>
<i>Francis Goodenough</i>	<i>Sir Pat. Hume</i>
Major <i>Holmes</i>	<i>Pringle Laird of Tor-</i>
<i>Richard Rumbald</i>	<i>woodlie</i>
<i>Will. Rumbald</i>	<i>Denhan of Eastsheels</i>
<i>Aaron Smith</i>	<i>Montgomery of Lenshaw</i>
<i>Will. Hone</i>	<i>Commisary Monroe</i>
<i>John Rouse</i>	<i>Hugh Scot Laird of Gal-</i>
<i>Zach. Bourne</i>	<i>lowsheels</i>
<i>J. Ayloff a Lawyer.</i>	<i>James</i>

James Murray Laird of Philiphaugh.

These are called principal *Scottish Agents.*

Wm. Castares

Wm. Spence

John Nisbet, are said to be Emissaries who went to and fro, to carry on

the traiterous Inter-
course between *Scotland*
and *England*, and with
the Earl of *Argyle* in
Holland.

Robert Ferguson, the great
Incendiary, and com-
mon Agitator of the
whole Conspiracy.

A LIST of those who gave Informations con-
cerning this Conspiracy.

J *Osiah Keeling*

John Keeling

Tho. Shepard

Jos. How

Col. Romzey

And. Barber

Major Holmes, his Con-
fession.

Tho. Lee, his Confession.

Rob. West

Carleton Whitlock

Edm. Waller, his Con-
fession.

Zachary Bourn

Will. Hone

Will. Leigh

Lord Howard

James Holloway

John Nisbet.

Gordon of Earlestown

Mr. Steil

And. Oliver

Will. Spence

Rob. Smith

Wm. Castares

John Rouse.

Copies of the Informations of these Persons,
and of several other original Papers relating to
that horrid Conspiracy, make the Appendix.
From this and the printed Trials the material
Part of the Declaration is drawn up, and is there-
fore, as to the essential Part thereof, to be re-
garded as Testimony upon Oath: So that it may
pass for the most authentick Piece of *English* His-
tory, the best warranted and attested, of any
thing extant among us; and there cannot be an
Instance of more amazing Impudence, than the
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decrying and running down this Declaration, as a Thing of no Credit, a Forgery, a mere Romance. And the best Use we can make of this Effrontery of the Faction is to disregard their Clamour, and to examine their boldest Allegations, before we receive them.

F I N I S.



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